

LABOR CLARION

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No. 12

Federation of Labor Fights to Protect State Unemployment Insurance Act

From Headquarters of the California State Federation of Labor

Bills coming out of the State Legislature's mill are the many nails in the coffin which will entomb the Unemployment Insurance Act. Fighting with all its might, the California State Federation of Labor has managed to impress the need of maintaining this social legislation on the minds of many sincere and constructive thinking assemblymen and senators, who are refusing to be stampeded into junking this Act because of wild-eyed misrepresentation of its abuses. Like free speech, one does not eliminate it because of abuses, but corrects the abuses. The Federation is convinced that once it becomes known to the millions of wage earners in this state what is happening to the Unemployment Insurance Act, there will be strong enough reaction to correct the irresponsible and selfish move now being made by a handful of lobbyists who are really representing only their own interests. For the enlightenment of the public, there is presented below a digest of the bills acted upon:

"Suitable Employment"

S. B. 994, one of three objectionable bills by Ward and Powers receiving a "do pass," is an attempt to curtail the benefit payments of thousands of wage earners by imposing a harsh and unreasonable definition of "suitable employment" which they must accept—even if physically or mentally unable to do the job or unable to do so without great hardship—or go without unemployment benefits.

If a worker has performed a certain job for six months out of the preceding twelve, a similar job is not "unsuitable" even if he can't possibly work on it. No work is unsuitable because of distance from an individual's residence if it is in the same general locality as his last regular job, unless he has moved prior to the offer.

Would Curtail Benefit Rights

S. B. 998 curtails the benefit rights of over 175,000 workers now employed by the canning and packing industry. Although they are required to pay the same contributions on their wages as other workers under the Act, their benefits would be largely cut down by establishing a separate method of determining benefits for seasonal workers.

S. B. 1001 is aimed at complicating the work of the administration of the Act, and paving the way for countless objections to the payment of benefits. Requires notice of any reinstatement or renewal of a claim to all interested past employers in addition to notice of initial determination and amendments. It would throw sand into the gears of the machinery for the payment of benefits by creating additional red tape.

Refund to Certain Workers

One good bill, S. B. 1000, has received the go-ahead signal. It provides for refunds to workers who have had more than one employer during the year, of the amount of tax deducted after the first \$3000 in wages have been paid.

Consideration has been postponed on S. B. 993 abolishing the California Employment Commission and establishing a new 5-man employment stabilization commission in its stead, with no provision in law for labor representation to insure preservation of

the fund, which is made up in majority part of workers' contributions.

Given Committee Approval

Assembly bills approved by the committee for favorable action included two bills aimed at restricting the operation of the Act (A. B. 1334, by Kraft, Debs, Stream and Potter, and A. B. 1802, by O'Day), and one good bill by Wollenberg and others, A. B. 193 extending protection of the benefit rights and balances of inductees in the armed forces of the United States.

A. B. 1334 would take unemployment benefits away from 7000 hospital employees now protected under the Act, although the low wages paid these workers make it particularly necessary that they should be given the right to such benefits.

Smother with Red Tape

A. B. 1802 has the effect of repealing the summary procedure by which the Commission can collect delinquent contributions from employers so as to make it more difficult to make them pay up when they fall behind in their contributions. It is a typical attempt to smother the administration of the Act with litigation and red tape.

A. B. 516 (by Maloney), amending the Insurance Code so as to eliminate from incorporation requirements labor unions which pay death and disability benefits to their members, has passed both houses and is now ready for the signature of the Governor.

Table Three Bad Ones

The Senate committee on labor has tabled three vicious bills aimed at destroying union activity and impairing collective bargaining: S. B. 5, S. B. 13 and S. B. 172 (by Fletcher). S. B. 5 would have regulated the internal affairs of labor organizations by statute, requiring annual itemized financial statements to be filed with the Secretary of State and open to inspection, and annual election of union officers.

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Green Declares Job-Freeze Unnecessary and Uncalled For

A Washington press dispatch states that President William Green announced the American Federation of Labor will seek modification of the "uncalled for and unnecessary" orders, which "freeze" 52,000,000 workers to their jobs, but he did not immediately specify what changes are desired. "We fear," Green was quoted as saying, "that the application of such a frozen, rigid, inflexible plan will seriously affect morale, lower individual efficiency and arouse resentment among the industrial workers of the nation."

Expressing opposition to the War Manpower Commission's order, Secretary Edward D. Vandeleur of the California State Federation of Labor, this week declared: "This freezing order will not help the war effort. It will take away from workers the feeling they are doing their best to help their country of their own patriotic free will, as I am sure most of them are doing. It will make slaves of them."

A. F. L. Drives for Food Price Reduction, Following Executive Order on Wages

The American Federation of Labor has launched an all-out drive for the drastic reduction of food prices following issuance of President Roosevelt's Executive Order clamping the lid down tight on wage increases. That declaration is made in the last issue of the A.F.L. Weekly News Service, and discussion of the general subject continues as follows:

President William Green served notice on Economic Stabilization Director Byrnes at a White House conference that labor will expect the Government to live up to the letter and spirit of the Chief Executive's directive that the cost of living must not be increased and that prices for basic commodities be "rolled back" to September 15 levels wherever possible.

Calls for Interpretation

At the same time, President Green demanded of Byrnes a specific and official interpretation of the extent and nature of the new restrictions on wage increases. He made it clear that to avoid suffering and unrest it is vital that such clear information be made available for distribution to all local unions.

For instance, it was reported that the members of the National War Labor Board themselves are in doubt as to whether the President's order completely bars wage adjustments to correct inequalities and inequities among various groups of workers and individuals.

Withholds Full Approval

At a press conference in New York City, Mr. Green made it clear that he is in full sympathy with the objectives of the President's "hold-the-line" program, but he declined to approve or disapprove it in its entirety until labor is given further clarification of its provisions and concrete proof that it will be justly administered.

"If the inflation spiral gets out of control," the A.F.L. president told reporters, "the working men and women of this country will suffer most. We deem it our duty to prevent such a catastrophe."

Grave concern was expressed by some A.F.L. officials as to whether the Office of Price Administration intends to take any action to reduce food prices or even whether it will make an effective effort to freeze such prices at existing levels.

Rap Policy of O.P.A.

It was pointed out that practically every new price ceiling announced by O.P.A. has resulted in higher prices rather than lower ones. It was further stated that the basic policy of the O.P.A. for some time has been one of cowardly appeasement of vendors while the interests of consumers have been largely ignored. Caught between the twin problems of food shortages and ascending prices, the O.P.A. has preferred to make concessions to profiteers instead of getting tough with them.

For these reasons, American Federation of Labor officials have become convinced that the voice of labor must be heard in the high councils of the O.P.A. and the new Food Administration headed by Chester C. Davis. President Green has formally demanded real labor representation in these agencies so that the interests of consumers can be better protected.

At the same time A.F.L. leaders feel that central

(Continued on Page Two)

"They Give Their Lives—You Lend Your Money"

Painters' Refusal to Use Spray Guns Sustained

In the federal court in San Francisco last Monday, Judge St. Sure dismissed the indictments against seventy-eight individuals, unions and contractors who had been charged with conspiracy to restrict the use of paint spraying equipment—a charge which grew out of the group's refusal to paint government housing projects with spray guns.

In his ruling Judge St. Sure stated "there is no obligation in the indictment that the defendants intended to fix prices or suppress competition. Here it appears that the defendants are not in the paint spray business and are not in competition with the trade which it is alleged they restrained. The indictment charges the defendants agreed to restrict the use of equipment."

The union has two purposes, the ruling continued, in demanding a restriction of the use of equipment—danger to health and the elimination of employment because of mechanical devices.

Judge St. Sure cited a recent opinion of the U. S. Supreme Court which held the American Federation of Musicians could combine to obtain more employment through elimination of the competition of mechanical devices. The union demands, he said, appear to be reasonable and if employers accept those demands they cannot be considered unlawful "even though indirectly a restraint on interstate commerce may result."

Drive for Food Price Reduction

(Continued from Page One)

labor unions in all cities should conduct surveys of the extent of price increases in their communities and direct strong protests to the Government when they obtain proof of existing boosts. Such action from the localities is necessary to support the case organized labor is presenting to government leaders in the nation's capital.

Labor's drive for lower food prices will assume even greater importance and significance if the President's wage order is officially interpreted by Administrator Byrnes in its narrowest terms.

Then organized labor will be able to fight for wage increases chiefly by fighting for lower prices, so that the restricted weekly pay of workers will be able to buy more.

If you want the American Army to get there first then don't be the last to buy War Bonds. Buy War Bonds now a-plenty.



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CAN PLANT VOTES FOR A.F.L.

Employees of the American Can Company, Jersey City, N. J., cast 697 votes for the American Federation of Labor, with only 32 employees voting "no union," in an election to choose a representative for collective bargaining. The C.I.O. withdrew from the poll.

COURT RULING AFFECTING SEAMEN

In a 7 to 1 decision the U. S. Supreme Court this week ruled that a shipowner is liable for wages and "both maintenance and cure" to a seaman who leaves a vessel on authorized shore leave and is injured "while traversing the only available route between the moored ship and a public street."

Federation Report on Legislature

(Continued from Page One)

cers. S. B. 13 would have regulated by law the transferability of union cards. S. B. 172 was a comprehensive measure proposing complete control over unions and their activities, many of the features of which had been incorporated in the so-called Biggar-Fletcher Labor Act (S. B. 290), which was tabled after thorough and devastating debates earlier in the session.

Still to be straightened out is the much amended A. B. 295 providing for payroll deduction statements to be given to each employee by employers, showing all deductions made from the employee's wages. The Senate committee has voted it out "do pass" as amended but, apparently, clarifying amendments are very much needed.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Message To San Francisco Union

When Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt visited San Francisco the early part of this month to aid the A.W.V.S. in its War Bond drive, the officials of the Elevator Operators' Union sent her a telegram of congratulation on her tour, being made for the purpose of stimulating the Bond sales, and stating that the local A.W.V.S. had given splendid co-operation with business institutions toward making a success of the Elevator Operators' Union contest for "Queen," which contest is reported on elsewhere in this issue. It was further explained in the telegram that in the (then) six days the contestants had sold over \$100,000 in War Bonds and Stamps, and that labor and business was co-operating in the sales contest.

Upon her return to Washington, Mrs. Roosevelt in her usual gracious manner made the following reply to the union's telegram, the original of which is now a treasured possession of No. 117:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 12, 1943.

Dear Mr. Isaacs:

I received your message on behalf of the Elevator Operators and Starters' Union Local 117 when I was in San Francisco, and I deeply appreciated it.

I congratulate the Local on its splendid record in the War Bond and Stamp Contest.

Very sincerely yours,

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT.

Postal Workers Win Long Fight for Salary Increase

Culminating a long and difficult campaign by postal unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, the Meade-O'Brien bill, providing the first pay increase for post office employees in many years, has been signed by President Roosevelt.

The new law grants an average increase of \$25 per month, or \$300 per year, to postal employees in the field service, with a provision that those paid on an hourly, fee, part-time, or per diem basis, together with fourth-class postmasters and special-delivery messengers, shall get an increase of 15 per cent, or not over \$300 a year extra.

Relief from "Headache"

A bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the Post Office Clerks' organization declares that the greatest relief under the new law will come from being removed from S. J. Res. 170, or any similar legislation, which has been a headache to all concerned since its enactment last year.

Substitute clerks will receive an increase of 15 per cent of their basic hourly pay. Regular clerks, in addition to receiving the \$300 annual increase, will have restored to them all laws granting benefits which were applicable before the enactment of S. J. Res. 170 and which were superseded and rendered inoperative in accordance with rulings of the Comptroller General.

Eight-Hour Day Restored

This means that the eight-hour day will be restored, whereby an employee will be paid overtime for time served in excess of eight hours per day. Under the present law overtime pay is granted only for work in excess of 40 hours per week. The eight-within-ten-hour law will likewise be restored so that eight hours' service will be worked within ten hours. Under present law other employees could be required to work eight hours, with as many "swings" as requested, anytime within a 24-hour period. The right to take compensatory time for service performed on Sundays and holidays will also be restored.

The workers now will revert to straight overtime pay on a 306-day basis under the same law which was applicable before enactment of S. J. Res. 170. For a \$2100 clerk, this will be approximately 86½ cents per hour. It is regarded as reasonably certain the 48-hour work-week for postal employees will remain in effect for the duration, and that in many instances they will be required to work much more time than that.

Appreciation Expressed

Members of the postal unions in San Francisco naturally are pleased at the outcome of the long, and at times discouraging, campaign waged to bring about their wage increase. And this week, Secretary Joseph L. Minaker, of the local union of post office clerks, expressed, on behalf of that organization, sincere appreciation of the aid given by Secretary Vandeleur of the State Federation of Labor and Secretary O'Connell of the San Francisco Labor Council, who presented in the name of their respective organizations a plea to California senators and congressmen for support of the salary measure. Likewise, Minaker said, was his organization thankful for aid given to the legislation by officials and the membership of various San Francisco unions. He pointed out, also, that the senators and representatives from California unanimously supported the salary increase. The law becomes effective May 1.

UNION MAN'S WAR EXPERIENCE

In the short span of less than three years, a former member of Local 399, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, saw action with the R.C.A.F. and R.A.F. in England, Iceland, Africa, Gibraltar and Malta, and is now a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy. In civilian life, he was a studio transportation driver at 20th Century-Fox pictures in California. He is Lieut. (j.g.) Jay Ross, U.S.N., of Los Angeles.

Special Convention of Colorado State Federation of Labor Formulates Militant Action Against Nazi Law

A special session of the Colorado State Federation of Labor was held in Denver, April 10 and 11, which launched a program for combatting the vicious "Labor Peace Act," recently passed by the Colorado Legislature.

The regular convention of the Federation, scheduled for June, had been cancelled on account of war conditions, but the action of the Legislature and the Governor in placing the obnoxious law on the statute books and attempting, as charged by Federation President Brayfield, "to disintegrate labor's ranks," made necessary the changing of plans. And an aroused and angry labor movement in the State sent the largest number of delegates in twenty years to attend the convention, which the *Labor Advocate* of Denver states went into action "with all of the careful planning and meticulous preparation that might be expected of a bombing force setting out to rescue an advance stronghold of democracy recently lost to the Axis enemy."

Form Battle Lines

Briefly, the action of the convention, taken through a series of resolutions, was provision for the creation of a \$25,000 defense fund to fight the anti-labor law; uniform action by all local unions with respect to the incorporation process required by the law when it becomes effective July 1; attempts by local unions to negotiate new contracts immediately, to the end they be not nullified or modified by the new law; and increasing of the State Federation's per capita tax for the purpose of employing legal counsel and other personnel aid made necessary to combat the new legislation.

Financial Pledges Made

Immediately following adoption of the proposal to raise a \$25,000 defense fund, pledges began to be made. Affiliates of the Brotherhood of Teamsters presented checks totaling nearly \$4000, and this was augmented, in varying substantial amounts, by the Denver Building Trades Council, the Building and Heavy Construction Department of the Federation, the State

Council of Carpenters, Operating Engineers, Retail Clerks, Denver Carpenters, and the Pullman Porters, the latter being one of the smallest affiliates in terms of membership, but contributing \$100. All of these early donations were described as "just a beginning."

Sorrowful History Recalled

Federation Secretary James Brownlow declared: "We have been attacked, and challenged to meet that attack. This marks the day when we can say to those who made such noble sacrifices at Ludlow, Columbine and Cripple Creek that they did not make that sacrifice in vain." That sentiment, as expressed by the labor official, undoubtedly will be echoed throughout the country by members of organized labor who yet recall the incidents referred to, which shocked the conscience of the nation. It would seem that the lawmakers of that state are attempting, through a more "refined" process, to revert to the days of the ascendancy of the Colorado Fuel and Iron in its methods of dealing with the workers.

Provisions of the Law

Discussing the new statute, Secretary Brownlow declared that it will open the door to collective bargaining elections being held daily—creating confusion and work stoppages. "It prescribes whom the organizations shall take in as members," he continued, "what dues they shall pay, how they shall elect their officers, when they shall elect them, and how much they shall pay them."

"It further permits the entering into unions of those who are not members to take minutes and interfere with the proceedings. Labor will be unable, through the method of dodgers, radio or public speeches, to express a preference for candidates for public office. It permits the operation of the 'Yellow Dog' contract. It permits control of unions and their offices by interests inimical to those of the workingman."

Despite the fact that railroad employees are exempted from operation of the law, representatives of the Railroad Brotherhoods joined with other unions in fighting its enactment when it was under consideration by the Legislature.

"Hold the Line" on Rents, A.F.L. Economist Urges

Organized real estate interests have launched a campaign to break down what is perhaps the only effective feature of the Government's price stabilization program—rent controls.

Leading the drive is the National Association of Real Estate Boards, which sent a delegation to O.P.A. Administrator Brown to demand that rent regulations be eased up and that a curb on "phony" sales of homes be abandoned.

At the same time, at least six bills, inspired by greedy landlords, have poured in on Congress, all seeking to relax or cripple O.P.A. ceilings on rents.

Boris Shishkin, economist for the A.F.L. and secretary of its housing committee, said: "Now is the time to hold the line on prices, not breach it. The program of the Association of Real Estate Boards is an invitation to gouge war workers and to allow wholesale evictions."

Musicians Cancel Convention

At the request of the Office of Defense Transportation, the American Federation of Musicians has cancelled the annual convention of the Federation scheduled to meet in Columbus, Ohio, on June 14. The subject was first submitted to the O.D.T. by the Musicians' president, James C. Petrillo, and the reply asked that serious consideration be given to cancellation of the convention, further stating the request was made "purely from a transportation standpoint without any intention of evaluating the importance of your meeting."

TO NAME SHIP FOR NEGRO ORATOR

A Liberty ship will be named for Frederick Douglass, famous negro orator and journalist of the Civil War period.

W.P.B. Chairman Favors Vacations for Workers

Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board has given his approval to vacations for war workers this year. He points out, however, the conditions under which the vacations should be planned and the possibility of their being put to the best use. Nelson stated:

"I believe that the granting of vacations to industrial workers this year will be helpful to war production. Experience has shown that the volume of production is increased if the workers can restore their energies through periods of physical and mental rest, change and relaxation. After a brief vacation a worker should be in better shape to contribute to the increased effort which our war program makes necessary."

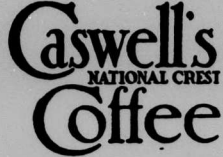
"But it must be realized that our war production goals this year are nearly twice the size of last year's. Wartime vacations must be planned so as to avoid interruption of working schedules. Management and labor can and should plan the release of workers for vacations by working ahead in some departments, by arranging for staggered vacation schedules, by training substitutes and, where necessary, by working additional overtime. There must be no shutdown of any department of a war production plant if that would curtail production."

"Wartime vacations of course cannot be like peacetime vacations. The wartime vacation will probably be briefer than usual; it should involve little or no travel, and where possible it should be used for the performance of such duties as otherwise would require the worker to take time off during a regular work-week. But even under such limitations, the vacation can help war production by enabling the worker to return to his job with renewed strength and energy."

A.F.L. Entertainers Go Overseas

A total of 266 entertainers in 45 units have been sent to entertain troops overseas, the Office of War Information reported in a review of overseas work of U.S.O.-Camp Shows, Inc. Practically all of these entertainers are members of A.F.L. unions. Three traveling U.S.O. entertainers—Maxine March, tap dancer; Christine Street, accordionist and singer, and Adelaide Joy, singing comedienne—were killed in a Canadian Air Force accident near Vancouver, B. C., on March 27, and two others—the singer, Tamara, and Roy Rognan, the comedian and dancer—lost their lives in the crash of the Yankee Clipper in the Tagus river at Lisbon on February 22.

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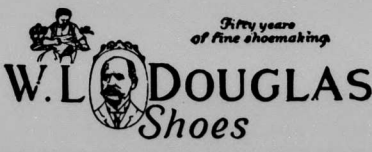
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FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1943

Consider the Workers' Welfare

"Mr. Lewis is not on trial," That timely observation in relation to the United Mine Workers' wage case is made by George Q. Lynch, president of the Pattern Makers' Association (A.F.L.), and of course the reference is to John L. Lewis, head of the miners' organization.

The declaration is one that should be kept in mind when one is considering or discussing the merits of the wage proposal, no matter what opinion one may hold of the tactics, the ambition or the personality in general of Lewis. These latter can be maintained to the heart's content, in their proper time and place, but should not prevail to the detriment of the workers in the mines.

Union members especially should be careful to note red herrings on the trail. They have often thus been deceived, and there yet remains in vogue the well known practice of trying the judge, the jury, the witnesses and everyone in the court room except the person accused. It is standard "strategy" of employer interests to turn the light of publicity on executives of union organizations who are seeking wage increases or improvement in working conditions for the membership of the organizations they represent. They are using it on Lewis, they are using it against Petrillo of the Musicians—but the immediate subject of the wage and other proposals that affect the welfare of thousands of workers is kept in the background.

The Mine Workers' Union has been advertising in a number of daily newspapers in various sections of the country, setting forth their side in the present controversy. In these "ads" is pointed out that although the miners get paid for a seven-hour day, they often spend eight and a half hours from the time they enter the mine until they leave. It may not be generally known that after the miner enters the shaft he may travel for miles before reaching the working deposit of coal, and he must travel the same distance at the end of his shift. For this time he is not compensated.

The miner must pay for his own tools and their upkeep, blasting powder, special working clothes and many other items. And prices in the company-owned stores—a retail system that has been a blot on industry in mining regions from time immemorial—are said to have advanced more than 100 per cent since August, 1939. Many of the miners find at the end of a month they are in debt to the company stores, the advertisements point out, and monthly statements were given to substantiate the assertion.

Congressman Furlong of Pennsylvania, a former physician in the mining region, has presented data on the subject to the House, and he declared that at least a 25 per cent increase is needed to enable the miner to buy the necessities of life for his family. He further stated mining is the most dangerous of occupations, "taking more flesh and blood

from a man than any other war work," at the same time being "the poorest paid of all industry."

There are 450,000 soft coal miners. Remember that when reading attacks on Lewis. Remember, also, that the Southern coal operators, who are attempting so persistently to get the present wage case before the W.L.B., are headed by former Senator Burke, who, when a member of Congress, led in moves to cripple the Wagner Act. As Lewis has criticized the W.L.B., it is said the Southern operators hope to find sufficient prejudice against him in that body that would redound to their benefit.

Except in presenting some facts in connection with the miners' case, reproduced from their advertisements, it is not here the intention to argue the merits or timeliness of their wage demands. That is a matter for consideration by a proper tribunal before which all facts have been presented, and which should and undoubtedly will consider the case with the same impartiality, and due regard for the war emergency, that is rightfully demanded by any other class of workers. Nevertheless it must be pointed out, and emphasized, to the coal operators and their allied anti-labor propagandists that efforts of the miners toward attaining freedom from want is the immediate subject and that, at present, "Mr. Lewis is not on trial."

Ship Delivery Record

American merchant shipyard workers during March smashed all previous records for ship deliveries with the completion of 146 new vessels, totalling 1,516,000 tons deadweight, the Maritime Commission announced. March output corresponded to a rate of more than 18,000,000 tons a year. Although the Commission's schedules called for the rate of five ships a day by May, this rate has already been achieved.

Of the 146 ships delivered in March, 103 were Liberty ships, 19 were the Commission's long range C-type vessels, 12 were large tankers, 11 were of special types and one was a powerful seagoing tug. In addition, a number of smaller craft were delivered into service.

West Coast yards held the lead for March in tonnage output by delivering 50.89 per cent of the total; the East Coast was second with 36.49 per cent; and the Gulf Coast turned out 12.62 per cent.

Who're We Fighting, Anyway?

(International Labor News Service)

A St. Paul daily published pictures of soldiers charging with fixed bayonets on soldiers posing as trades unionists bearing picket signs. The War Department excuses this action by saying publication of the pictures was unauthorized; it was a secret maneuver not intended to be made public.

What labor and the American people are interested in is, "What, then, was the purpose of the affair? Are American soldiers being trained to attack American citizens? And why?"

Of course, our soldiers must have training to fit them for combat duty against the enemy. But the enemy is not workmen picketing nonunion establishments. Or is he? Do our military experts believe their greatest concern is to subdue the army of American workmen? Do they now, as they did in the last war, believe the American workman must be pushed back in his "proper place"?

If publication of these pictures was "unauthorized" perhaps the action they recorded also was unauthorized. Perhaps that action was ill-advised. Perhaps a lot of things. Perhaps, even, our military experts do not yet know the purpose for which we are arming millions of men. Perhaps they have forgotten Pearl Harbor.

Well, the American people have not forgotten Pearl Harbor. They have not forgotten the part the Jap rats played in that incident, nor the part our military experts did not play on December 7, 1941.

It is time to become realistic about this thing that is upon us; it is time to realize that our first job is to defeat the Axis, and when that is accomplished we can indulge in a few family rows.

"WE BELIEVE"

An Easter Meditation

By RUTH TAYLOR

"There is no atheism in the foxholes." To my mind that ringing sentence which came out of the battlefields of the South Pacific is one of the most soul-stirring slogans of the war.

Years ago I heard it phrased slightly differently. One day in mid-ocean when there was a heavy sea rolling steely gray to meet a slightly paler sky, a ship's doctor said to me: "No man who follows the sea can be an atheist. Those who live amid storms cannot help but believe in God."

If this war, to which we are giving all that we hold dear, were but a struggle between rival nations for power and land—an enlarged gang warfare—there would be no hope for the future. The darkness would cover the earth and it would be as it was before the beginning of time.

But it is *not* that kind of a war. This is warfare between those on the one side who believe in God and in the God-given rights of man and those on the other who deny both the sovereignty of God and the free will of man.

In this world there is not sufficient room for those who believe in the dictatorship of the few and the enslavement of the many, to dwell side by side in amity with those who believe in a monotheistic doctrine—whether they be called Protestant, Catholic or Jew. The two methods of life are diametrically opposed to one another and there is no common meeting ground.

We will win this war because "we fight on God's side," to use the great phrase contributed by an American Negro. All of us have been brought up to say, whether it be in cathedral, church or synagogue: "The Lord is my light and my salvation, whom shall I fear?" We are not fighting from desperation, with secret police dogging our footsteps and a firing squad ever ready for its hapless victims. We are fighting voluntarily that we may live as free men—free to carry out the will of Him whom all of us worship, though in divers ways.

We are a God-fearing nation—not fear in the sense of terror, but in a spirit of reverence. We owe allegiance to a God of mercy, to a God of justice. We fight on His side for the liberation of oppressed and subjugated people. We fight that peace may come again to earth and that children the world over may have a chance to grow strong and healthy in both body and mind, learning to put God before man-made rulers, to obey His Commandments and to put into practice that other commandment: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

No, there is no atheism in the foxholes. And when the powers of evil are at last vanquished, God grant that the great upsurge of faith will show us the way to make an everlasting peace in which all men will live as brothers, acknowledging the fatherhood of God!

New Unemployment "Low"

Unemployment in March hit a new low mark of 1,000,000, a drop of 2,600,000 from the March, 1942, figure. The March total represents a decrease of 400,000 from the February estimate. Following a short period of relatively small changes, the sharp decline since February, the Census Bureau said, has brought unemployment in the United States to "a level which is probably not far above the irreducible minimum."

Census experts, commenting unofficially on the current figure, pointed out that economists had placed "minimum" unemployment at between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000.

The 1,000,000 estimate does not cover unemployables but does include persons temporarily unemployed in the process of transfer from one job to another or because of seasonal and similar factors.

One \$18.75 War Bond will supply a Navy flyer with a fur-lined flying jacket.

Wages, Prices, Policies —New Situation Arises

The approximately 10,000 out of 17,000 requests for approval of voluntary wage or salary rate increases now pending before the regional and national War Labor Boards which are doomed to the ax of denial under the "hold-the-line" Executive Order on April 8, ominously signal the trials confronting the labor movement in the crucial period ahead. Such is the view expressed in the current bulletin of the California State Federation of Labor, and which further analyzes the subject in the following article:

Frozen Wages—Fluid Prices

This order, which was issued to stop "increases in prices affecting the cost of living or further increases in general wage or salary rates," even though sincerely motivated, trips the wage leg of the four-legged stool of stabilization so graphically illustrated by the President, in that while it freezes wages with the solidity of zero temperature, it keeps fluid price adjustments affecting directly and adversely the cost of living spiral. A clue to this Achilles heel is contained in the following part of the order: "Some prices affecting the cost of living are already above the level of September 15, 1942. All of these cannot be rolled back. But some of these can and should be rolled back. The order directs the reduction of all prices which are excessively high, inequitable, or unfair . . ."

On the one hand, therefore, you have the War Labor Board made superfluous by imposing upon it a straitjacket formula, which rules out wage increases except for vague and undefined sub-standard categories, while, on the other hand, not nearly such adequate police agencies are provided for the controlling of the elevating price movement.

The O.P.A. Policy

With wages securely welded to the "Little Steel" formula, prices have plenty of freedom to cavort upward to dizzy heights of inflation. Practically every new price ceiling announced by O.P.A. has resulted in higher rather than lower prices. For some time the O.P.A. policy has been one of appeasement of ruthless vendors at the expense of the consumer. Contributing to the O.P.A.'s consistent concession to the profiteers has been the contention of food shortages made by them, as well as existing legitimate ones. The O.P.A. has done everything but get tough with these people, who are one of the greatest obstacles in the way of stopping inflation.

While this lack of protection is permitted to reign freely, thus victimizing the wage earners, the President is forced to admit that: "We cannot stop inflation by wage and price ceilings. We cannot stop it solely by rationing. To complete the job Congress must act to reduce and hold in check the excess purchasing power. We must be prepared to tax ourselves more, to spend less and save more. The details of new fiscal legislation must be worked out by the appropriate committees of the House and the Senate . . ."

Situation of Wage Earner

This means that the four-legged stool of stabilization has been tipped against the wage earners, who still remain exposed to mounting price lacerations, while the other inflationary factors remain unbridled. It would be unreasonable and completely undemocratic to place the whole burden of inflationary control upon the workers who, as a group, are the least able to afford to sacrifice, in spite of all the irresponsible propaganda about high wages.

It must also be kept in mind that opportunities for quality deterioration and the manipulation of prices by vendors are still wide open, and it is more than questionable whether they can be controlled in this respect, even ignoring for the moment the practical ill-effect of the black market on the rising cost of living.

Coming back to wages, all that is left open for the War Labor Board is to act on "sub-standards of living," since the grounds for wage and salary increases

have been narrowed down (1) to compensate for the 15 per cent rise in the cost of living between January 1, 1941, and May 1, 1942; (2) to correct substandards of living, and (3) to effect reasonable adjustments with respect to promotions, reclassifications, merit increases, incentive wages and the like.

To date, the War Labor Board has not established a definition of "substandard of living." A number of cases it has handled have evoked from it contradictory rulings. Also lacking is a clarification of the scope of "reasonable" adjustments for promotions, reclassifications, merit increases, etc.

Viewing the whole situation with grave alarm, the California State Federation of Labor is mindful of the responsibilities facing it, and in rejecting the present arrangement as being inadequate and unsatisfactory, plans to establish an effective policy that will make possible greater protection to the organized labor movement and the millions of wage earners involved.

WAGE OF ELEVATOR OPERATORS

War Labor Board approval of a raise in pay of \$11.75 a month for approximately 2000 members of Elevator Operators and Starters' Union (A.F.L.), employed in office buildings in Chicago's "Loop" area, has been announced. The contract approved is for three years, but contains a clause permitting reopening of wage negotiations annually. The agreement also provides for a raise of the night differentials from \$5 to \$10 and equal pay for all women replacing men.

BABY SMUGGLED OUT OF NORWAY

A 14-month old baby girl was recently smuggled into Sweden from Norway. A farmer discovered a bundle on his doorstep. Inside was the baby, with a tag attached to its clothing giving its mother's name and address. Swedish police traced the mother, who had previously fled to Sweden from Norway when her husband had been arrested by the German occupation authorities. Friends of the family had now sent her child to her. The names were not made public.

Survey by Carpenters Looks to Post-War Needs

Congress should pass legislation "automatically voiding war emergency regulations when the fighting is over," to bring about an era of prosperity, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America recommends.

A survey by the Brotherhood, released by William L. Hutcheson, general president, said that 67 per cent of the manufacturers of the United States expect to employ as many or more persons after the war than at present despite expanded operations now due to war demands.

Returning servicemen will join those now holding down the civilian front in the greatest all-out home-building and home-making program ever known in this country—provided such a program is not hampered by government regulations, the union survey declared.

Under present government regulations, employment which insures the necessary buying power for recovery will be cut drastically from present estimates unless federal restrictions on credit buying are lifted, the report said. It warned that the vast majority of stores selling on credit would be unable to continue in business as a direct result of the credit regulations.

Striking at the "additional burdens imposed" on business, the report cited the heavy overhead required to handle government reports, and said "this harassment of business has seriously affected all industry," adding "it is essential that the Government give immediate consideration to the elimination of much of its demands upon small business."

"Postwar economy can be a frightful failure," the report continued, "leading us to a disaster greater in scope than any depression period in the past unless some clear thinking is instituted by practical economists—and this thinking must be immediate."

Lauds Canteen Service of Veterans of Foreign Wars

In the House of Representatives, Congressman Thomas Rolph of San Francisco paid tribute to the special canteen service which is being sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, which service it will be recalled has been given approval by the San Francisco Labor Council and the State Federation of Labor.

After stating that the California Department of the Veterans of Foreign Wars has its headquarters in San Francisco and that he was glad to assist in furthering its splendid objectives in aiding service men, Mr. Rolph's remarks, given in the *Congressional Record*, continue:

Understand the Conditions

"This canteen service is entirely directed by veterans of previous wars, and has been in existence about one year. Through past experience these veterans are well equipped to understand and handle existing conditions in our present world crisis. The purpose is to furnish, absolutely free, comforting necessities of life to the men in uniform. All branches of the nation's war forces are served, whether hospitalized, en route, or overseas. This, of course, does not mean that the canteen service expects to give necessities to all the men in our services. That would be impossible, and would require a fund running into millions and millions of dollars; but as an instance, they serve men who are stationed in areas far from post exchanges.

"The supplies given out are sometimes only obtainable when the chaplain visits these distant posts. The men at these places, of course, are paid but cannot buy the articles. Many such places are scattered throughout the areas where our troops are operating. Then again, when men arrive at American ports without funds and awaiting orders to report to some other station.

Some of the Articles Provided

"Quantities of articles, far too numerous to list in full, have been delivered to our boys. To give an idea of a few, I have picked at random the following: Over 11,000,000 cigarettes. Over 200,000 bars of candy. Over 20,000 bars of soap. Nearly 40,000 packages of chewing gum. More than 100,000 packages of razor blades. Thousands and thousands of tins and sacks of tobacco. About 2,500,000 pieces of writing paper and envelopes.

"These items make an imposing list and this special canteen service may justly take pride in its accomplishments. Although it is organized and operated entirely by Californians, the service goes impartially to uniformed boys from all forty-eight states of the Union, as well as the territories of Hawaii and Alaska.

Work with Service Officers

"Working entirely out of sight of the general public, and with all direct publicity prohibited because of wartime regulations, this canteen service works closely with the chaplains and morale officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. These officers are in best position to know where the needs are greatest, and are co-operating wholeheartedly in distributing the merchandise. Letters of acknowledgment and appreciation have been received from American boys in uniform throughout the world."

Representative Rolph then presented two communications, from Army and Navy officers, which expressed gratitude on behalf of the service men for the articles which had been forwarded by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and in concluding he pointed out that the canteen service provided by the Veterans is a non-profit organization, maintained through voluntary contributions.

WAR TOLL OF NORWEGIAN SEAMEN

More than 2000 Norwegian seamen have gone down with their ships carrying cargoes against the Axis, but 16,000 of them still man Norwegian vessels in Allied service.

Three Guest Speakers At Labor Council Session

Delegates in attendance at last Friday night's meeting heard three interesting addresses from guest speakers.

The first speaker was Congressman John E. Fogarty, who represents the Second district of Rhode Island, and was introduced to the Council and escorted to the platform by Delegate Thomas White of Warehousemen No. 860. On being presented by Vice-President Haggerty, who was presiding, Representative Fogarty made known with pride that he is a union bricklayer, and president of Local No. 1 in Rhode Island, and that three years ago he was working at his trade. He explained that he was in San Francisco as a member of the House subcommittee which is making an investigation of housing and transportation conditions in war industry cities, but that he always is happy to attend meetings of labor bodies when occasion offers.

Second Term in Congress

The speaker was first elected to Congress in 1940, and in the election of last year was returned, with a 50 per cent increase in his majority, and at a time when other members of the House who had given strong support to the cause of labor were defeated in several states—a situation which he greatly deplored and sounded a warning against.

He paid a glowing tribute to pioneers in the labor movement, declaring that as for himself he considered that he was only an heir to conditions which they had established and to which he and others of his age group had contributed little, but that he felt the responsibility of carrying on the burden which the veterans of the movement must eventually lay down, and he admonished the younger members to accept the responsibility that is now placed on their shoulders in preserving the heritage given them.

Norwegian Labor Representative

Mr. Haakon Lie, representative of the trade union movement of Norway, now on a visit to this country, had previously been invited to address the Council, when it became known he was to be in San Francisco, but had been delayed in arrival in the city until last week. In his address he declared that comparatively, as regards population, the labor movement of Norway is the strongest in the world. He referred to natives of that land who had come to the United States, and later returned home, some of them imbued with ideas gained in the Northwest in the old days of the I.W.W. He pointed out, however, that whatever difference of opinion affecting interests of the workers may have been imported into Norway by her returning sons, it had not been cause for disruption and that the local movement remained united. There is an established labor political party, of which members of trade unions automatically become members, and he looked forward to the in-

Elevator Operators' "Queen" Contest

"Success!" It's long since assured. But search for adjectives in the super-superlative to precede the word would drive a circus press agent dizzy—and San Franciscans have just merely counted themselves "out" of the hunt.

It all pertains to the War Bond and Stamp "Queen" contest sponsored by Elevator Operators and Starters' Union No. 117, which in the first six days of a drive that is to extend over a two-month period had passed an original goal of \$100,000 in War Bond and Stamp sales. Women members of the union, elevator employees in various downtown office buildings, are contestants for "Queen," though their reward and primary aim is to add to the nation's war chest, and in so doing to bring honor to their union. And in the early part of this week their enthusiasm and energy had garnered over \$2,000,000—yes, count 'em, *two million dollars!* Now, they declare they "have just begun to fight" for one of the ten places in the finals of the contest.

Finals Begin Next Week

The "preliminary round" ends next Tuesday, and on the following day, April 28, the ten girls in the field of thirty-two who have recorded the highest amount of sales will enter the final "round" to "fight it out" for the honor of "Queen" of the Elevator Operators and Starters' Union.

Stanley G. Isaacs, secretary of the union, and who after originating the contest idea was appointed by President Guzman as chairman of the committee for its promotion, declares that he is afraid to set a new goal, lest the girls immediately tear out his goal posts and carry them to a new location outside the "playing field." At the same time, however, he made known that he wanted to express the union's appreciation to

fluence it will wield when the time comes to formulate peace plans and to build for the future.

Defiance of the Enemy

The speaker stated he had been sent to the United States by the trade union movement to make investigation and later to report his findings, and he felt sure that his group would be encouraged on the report he will make in reference to his observations. His next topic was the condition in Norway under the Nazi domination, and the incidents of bravery he related as having been shown by the union members in withstanding the efforts to subdue their spirit brought forth resounding applause from the Council delegates.

School Teacher Representative

The third guest speaker of the evening was H. R. Hazel, member of the Federation of Teachers, who was presented by Delegate Daniel Murphy of the Web Pressmen. Mr. Hazel is engaged in organization work for his group, under auspices of the American Federation of Labor. His remarks, however, were brief and confined to explaining his mission here and calling upon the Council delegates to aid in every way possible the bringing of the school teachers into the fold of union labor, which accomplishment he declared would redound both to the benefit of the teachers and the labor movement as a whole.

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the general public which has entered into the spirit of the contest with such generous support, and likewise that the co-operation received from unions affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council has been wonderful and is gratefully acknowledged. The Bay District Council of Building Service Employees has given its indorsement to the contest and is doing everything possible to aid No. 117. Charles Hardy, vice-president of the International Building Service Employees' Union, also is wholeheartedly backing the contest, and states there is no better way to help our country at this time than to purchase all the War Bonds and Stamps one can afford.

Banquet for Contestants

A banquet will be given the contestants at El Jardin restaurant tomorrow (Saturday) evening, by their union, on which occasion each of the girls will be honored for the hard work and genuine enthusiasm with which they have carried on.

Secretary Isaacs declares it impossible at this time to prophesy which of the girls will be among those to enter the final contest, but that he is sure a "real battle" is in the offing, beginning on April 28, and that it now appears the contestants will never be satisfied unless they have doubled the present sales of \$2,000,000—and with the Government the final "winner." Isaacs also pointed out that many union members doubtless have overlooked, or postponed, making Bond or Stamp purchases and having a part in the contest, which now has proved to be one of the greatest ever inaugurated in the labor movement. To them he again extends an invitation to participate. Information and voting slips may be obtained by phoning the Elevator Operators and Starters' Union (Underhill 5812).

Declaration by Prelate On National Service Act

Archbishop Francis J. L. Beckman of the diocese of Dubuque last Saturday condemned the national service act now pending in Congress, as a "totalitarian blueprint for forced labor in the land of the 'four freedoms'."

In an article in *The Witness*, archdiocesan publication, the archbishop, after discussing the military aspects of the measure and declaring that "all this we leave to the military and other interested authorities for it is not our province," said:

"Compulsory military labor is something else again; it is the final totalitarian blow to freedom both at home and abroad, a blow from which, despite military victory, we cannot expect to fully recover for many years to come. For once the idea of forced labor has been accepted by our civilian populace we shall all be on a totalitarian toboggan with no brakes to hold it back. No, there is no purely temporary exchange of freedom for slavery. Slavery, 'involuntary' or otherwise, once imposed will be long and lasting so far as the American people are concerned—make no mistake about that!

"I solemnly warn my people that if they permit their representatives in Congress to enact a law, the sinister soul of which (no matter how camouflaged) is slavery, then that freedom for which even now our boys are fighting may well fall, a dead and empty cause."

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Employment in California —Senators Hold Hearing

Testifying at a hearing of the U. S. Senate subcommittee on military affairs, which has been holding sessions in San Francisco, William K. Hopkins, local regional director of the War Manpower Commission, last Monday estimated that California will need 563,000 additional permanent employees in industry and agriculture this year, together with an additional 130,000 seasonal workers. Among figures mentioned by Director Hopkins in estimating requirements were: For shipyards, 110,000; food processing, 50,000; transportation, 15,000; manufacture of ordnance and war supplies, 25,000; the Government's war establishments, 68,000; Government agencies, not of military character, 10,000; miscellaneous operations, 18,000; aircraft industry (before it reaches peak production), 69,000.

Paul Scharrenberg, Director of the California Department of Industrial Relations, submitted the following statement to the Senate subcommittee in relation to industrial employment in this State:

Statement by Scharrenberg

In February, 1943, 1,055,000 persons were employed in manufacturing establishments in California. This compares with 699,000 in February a year ago, and with 339,000 in February of 1939. California now ranks as the sixth largest state in terms of the number of persons employed in manufacturing industries, exceeded only by New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan.

Of the 1,055,000 employees in manufacturing industries in February, 828,700 were classified as wage earners, and the remainder, 226,300, as clerical, sales, executive, technical and professional personnel. The number of wage earners in February, 1943, was more than 53 per cent above the level of 540,300 in February, 1942, and 241 per cent above February, 1939, when factory operatives numbered 243,200.

Principal Source of Increase

The tremendous increase in manufacturing employment since 1939 has been principally in durable goods industries—those producing transportation equipment, machinery, electrical equipment, iron and steel products, nonferrous metal products, lumber and timber, furniture, and stone, clay and glass products. The factory working force in this group of industries numbered 667,700 in February, 1943, compared with 386,900 a year ago, and 113,600 for February, 1939.

Employment in nondurable goods industries—those producing food and tobacco products, textiles, apparel, paper and allied products, printing and publishing, chemicals, petroleum, rubber and leather products—has risen moderately. A total of 161,000 wage earners were at work in this group of industries in February, 1943, approximately 5 per cent above the level of 153,400 in February of last year, and 24 per cent above February, 1939, when employment in nondurable goods industries averaged 129,600 wage earners. Such increases as have occurred in nondurable goods industries have taken place chiefly in chemicals, petroleum and rubber products.

Industries Reverse Positions

It will be noted that the number of wage earners in durable goods industries was more than four times the number in nondurable goods industries in February, 1943, although in 1939 nondurable goods employment exceeded durable goods employment.

Although employment increased in all industries

manufacturing war materials, the advance in transportation equipment has exceeded by far that in any other group. In February, 1943, approximately one-half million wage earners were employed in plants producing aircraft, shipbuilding, automobiles and miscellaneous transportation equipment, representing 60 per cent of all manufacturing wage earners in the State. A year ago 244,500 wage earners were employed in this group, approximately 45 per cent of all wage earners; in 1939, the total number of industrial workers in the transportation group was less than 27,000, only 11 per cent of the total factory force in the State.

[There was here presented a tabulation of the number of manufacturing wage earners in California, by major industry groups, in February 1939, 1942 and 1943.]

Geographic Distribution of Workers

More than 82 per cent of all wage earners in private manufacturing establishments are located in the Los Angeles and San Francisco Bay industrial areas. In other parts of the State, industrial employment is concentrated in the San Diego region and in areas surrounding Stockton, Modesto-Riverbank, Eureka, Santa Ana, San Bernardino-Riverside and San Jose-Sunnyvale.

Increase in South

Nearly 51 per cent of all factory wage earners in California are located in Los Angeles county. A total of 421,400 operatives was reported on industrial payrolls in February, 1943, in this one county alone, more than in the entire State prior to July, 1941. This compares with 283,500 manufacturing wage earners in February, 1942, and 118,400 in February, 1939.

San Francisco Bay Area

In the San Francisco Bay industrial area, which comprises Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco and San Mateo counties, manufacturing employment rose to 261,500 wage earners in February, an increase of 89 per cent above the level of 138,300 in February, 1942, and 261 per cent above February, 1939, when factory employees in the area numbered 72,400.

In Contra Costa County

A sensational increase in manufacturing employment has occurred in Contra Costa county, bringing with it serious problems of health, housing, transportation, and school and recreational facilities. From around 14,000 wage earners in January, 1941, the number employed in 44 identical manufacturing plants in this county has risen to 97,440. Contra Costa county, at this time, accounts for more than one-third of all manufacturing employment in the entire San Francisco Bay industrial area.

Nonagricultural Employment

Estimated total employment in nonagricultural establishments in California increased to 2,667,000 in February from 2,245,000 a year ago, and 1,698,000 in February, 1939. Of the total in February, 1943, 1,055,000 were employed in manufacturing industries; 412,-

Costs for Uncle Sam's War Machine—BUY BONDS!

Here are a few staggering facts, picked at random, illustrating the gigantic cost of Uncle Sam's war for freedom, and explaining in themselves why \$13,000,000,000 must be raised in the Second War Loan Drive to finance the 1943 war program:



A single night raid of 1000 bombers over the Rhineland calls for \$375,000 worth of gasoline. Add to that another million dollars for bombs and 11 times that sum for planes lost through enemy action.

Full equipment for a single soldier costs \$154.95; for a sailor \$96.40;

for a marine \$155.94.

A Heavy Bomber costs \$300,000; a Medium Bomber \$175,000 and a Fighter (Pursuit) plane \$75,000.

A Liberty ship costs \$1,950,000. Ships start at \$5000 for a 33-foot plane-rearming boat and go up to \$97,000,000 for a battleship.

Heavy tanks are valued at \$145,000, and light tanks \$45,000. A bomb lift truck costs \$750, a 750-gallon water tank truck \$2605, and a scout car costs \$7500.

Sufficient gas to inflate a rubber boat costs \$20. Such a lifeboat (seven persons, collapsible) costs \$600. A life float for 60 persons costs \$300.

Each airplane torpedo has a \$11,000 price tag. A bombardier's kit costs \$52, his clothing and equipment \$175. Parachutes cost \$65 each.

The new rifle termed U. S. cal. .30 semi-automatic M1 Garand costs \$80.

ARGENTINE LABOR PROTEST

The Co-ordinator of Inter-American affairs reports that a 24-hour nation-wide strike was recently called in Argentina by labor organizations protesting arrests of union leaders held for activity in support of the United Nations' cause and for participation in movements aiming to increase wage rates to meet the rising cost of living.

000 were civilian government employees, and 1,200,000 were employed in other nonagricultural pursuits.

[Director Scharrenberg's statement concluded with a presentation of figures in reference to women wage earners in California, which figures were summarized, in part, in last week's issue of the LABOR CLARION.]

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Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY
President of Typographical Union No. 21

Nomination of candidates who will seek election to offices in the union for the new two-year term were made at the regular meeting held last Sunday at the Labor Temple. The general election will be held on May 19. Those nominated for the various offices are as follows:

President—C. F. Crawford, Fred E. Holderby. First Vice-President—A. G. Neilson, R. W. Waterson. Second Vice-President—A. C. Allyn, O. J. Schimke. Secretary-Treasurer—C. W. Abbott, M. B. MacLeod. Sergeant-at-Arms—C. C. Rozales. Reading Clerk—Lillian Angelovich. Executive Committee (three to be elected)—A. J. Cuthbertson, John B. Lockman, O. H. Mickel, C. M. Smith, E. M. Stone, J. M. Sullivan. Board of Trustees (three to be elected)—E. F. Coleman, R. S. Dannenhow, Thomas Feeny, E. M. Stone, Guy L. Todd. Auditing Committee (four to be elected)—E. F. Coleman, George Holland, R. E. May, M. Rosenthal. Delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council (two to be elected)—A. G. Neilson, O. J. Schimke, J. M. Sullivan. Delegates to Union Label Section (two to be elected)—George Finigan, C. M. Smith. Legislative Delegates (two to be elected)—C. F. Crawford, Henry Heidelberg, Fred E. Holderby.

The proposal drawn up by the 18-man labor-management committee appointed by Commissioner W. K. Hopkins of the War Manpower Board, to be submitted to the area board for consideration in applying the recent directive handed down, if and when it should affect industry as a whole, was considered by the membership and received unanimous approval. Consideration also was given to what may be a serious problem in connection with the coming vacation period in the commercial branch, and action was taken which should safeguard the union when emergencies caused by the shortage of help arise.

W. K. Rutter of the Union Printers Home, in a letter in which he states that on March 31 he celebrated his eighty-third birth anniversary, incloses a column-long story from a Colorado Springs paper on Superintendent Hamilton's speech to the Home chapel on the new set-up necessary since rationing went into effect. Mr. Hamilton stated, in part, that the Price Administration's cut of 80 per cent in canned goods and 62 per cent cut in the 183,000 pounds of meat used annually, along with the rising prices of oranges and other commodities which must be purchased from the markets, necessitated a complete reorganization of the methods formerly used in serving meals to the 424 residents. A further tightening of belts resulted from a letter Hamilton stated he had received from headquarters saying that total expenses of the Home must be cut to \$31,000 per month. Permits must be obtained each month for killing of hogs, lambs and cattle raised at the Home. A large vegetable garden has been planted, which is expected to furnish an ample supply for the entire summer. A motion prevailed at the conclusion of Hamilton's address that meat be served but once a day, and time of meals be changed to bring the morning meal up to an hour later and the evening (heavy) meal from 4:30 to 5:30 rather than 6:45 to 8 as heretofore.

Volunteers for work in the garden, the residents to choose their own hours, were plentiful.

A card from J. J. Saunders at the Union Printers Home says Matron Hamilton, whom we mentioned last week as having undergone an operation the first of the month, was still in critical condition and could not receive visitors.

Corp. George H. Damke of the *Examiner* makeup department, now stationed at Deming (New Mexico) Army Air Field, recently received a diploma which states he has successfully completed the prescribed course and practical training with an excellent grade. This puts him in line for further promotion.

Ira Stuck of the *Shopping News*, who was among those in attendance at the California Mechanical Conference on April 17 and 18 at Los Angeles, was elected to the office of vice-president of that organization.

Lewis Lumsden of the *Recorder* chapel writes from somewhere on the briny deep. He has recently received promotion to printer second class and has been transferred to another ship. Having been attached to a number of ships, among them being the ill-fated Lexington and Hornet, Lewis says an ideal transfer at this time would be to the 5:15 ferryboat from San Francisco to Alameda.

President Lotz of Los Angeles Typographical Union announced in last week's *Citizen* that No. 174 has received approval by the War Labor Board of its commercial agreement, negotiated some time ago, the same being retroactive to last November 1.

Leo DeMoulin of Los Angeles Typographical Union, who is visiting with his son, a flying cadet at Livermore Air Base, was a visitor at headquarters this week. Mr. DeMoulin is instructor in printing at a school for incorrigibles in the southern city.

Corp. O. T. Godfrey of Borden's chapel, now stationed at Mather Field, near Sacramento, is spending a 10-day furlough in the city visiting with friends.

Stephen Rowak, who since March 18 has been taking intensive training at a flying school at Lovelock, Nev., is now on furlough, and visited at headquarters last Monday.

In attendance at Sunday's meeting of the Union was B. R. ("Bud") Lessard of the U. S. Navy, who is spending a two weeks' furlough with his wife after six months' absence on active duty.

The 12-year-old daughter of T. L. Stanley of the Kohnke chapel, received treatment at the emergency hospital last Saturday after falling from a swing at Golden Gate Park. Although suffering from shock, it was found she had received no broken bones.

International Representative Ralph Mercer of Stockton spent last Friday in San Francisco with the War Labor Board, seeking information on numerous contracts negotiated in northern California which are now pending before the board.

C. L. ("Cy") Straight of the *Examiner* chapel, who has been absent from his work and confined at home for over two weeks, is now convalescing and will perhaps be back on the job in a few days.

F. L. Whitney of the *Recorder* chapel, after three weeks' treatment at Fort Miley Veterans Facility, is in an improved condition and should be able to leave the hospital in the near future.

News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

A telegram from Salt Lake City signed by Kenny Krause informed Chairman Abbott that he was resigning. Krause left here some weeks back because this climate proved deleterious to his wife's health.

Bus service improves so irregularly that Joe Sullivan thinks passengers soon will take to carrying their own tow ropes.

Slaving in the proofroom is a job not crazy enough for Margaret Bengston so she went to Crazy Water Springs, down Texas way, for a vacation. And to Lucille Davis the other day came a letter from her inquiring if Lucille thought it advisable to pad the proofroom walls before her return.

Heads were north, tails south, when he tossed a coin to decide on a spot, and not being a military secret it can be told that Harry Cross left Sunday for Seattle, vacation bent.

Speak not in mournful numbers of the plight of war farmers—they roar lustily enough on their own. That new farmer, Al Conley, for instance, who discovered

need of a truck on coming into possession of a hacienda inside the barbed wire fence surrounding his rancho. Buying it was simple, (and list further to his melancholy tale); all he needed was money. But then followed the chase of a truck ration card; surmounting this obstacle, he then faced the farm truck license barrier. And personally interviewing the last-down Half Moon Bay way—cost more gas than he was allowed for a month's truck driving.

Page the vanished sub or subs—Noel Rey craves to see 'em. Noel owns a situation now, but only because other subs are war casualties. For years Rey ingeniously remained a sub, and his futile attempts last week to keep that status saved some of us the price of admission to a movie comedy.

A lengthy article in the *News* detailed activities of a neighborhood Victory Garden group, including Dick Smith. Seven families form the group, which hired their land plowed, divided it equally, then each family proceeded on its own. Besides this, Smith also planted his backyard, putting in artichokes a-plenty, as the twins go for them strongly.

A snag got right in the middle of the road of Lester Brewster's ambition to produce vegetables, to wit, a neighbor's high fence, which shuts off the sunlight. Lester is hanging around the City Hall, however, for if he can't raise carrots he might get a permit to raise hogs or rabbits and save ration points by raising his meat.

Maybe it's a snag for Vincent Porrazzo, too. Tearing out his rose bushes was anguish too deep to be put in type, so upon utilizing the entire backyard with other vegetables he planted garlic among the roses. It occurs to him now, however, to wonder which fragrance will get the upper hand.

At present, Clarence Bossler being on vacation, his and Vince Porrazzo's daily greeting is suspended. Usually on meeting Vince looks up, grunts "Hi," and the lengthier Bossler looks down and growls "Lo."

It could be insufficient ration points, but Mike Sage says it's illness that carried away most of the upholstery on his torso. New clothes cost lots, too, so Mike hopes some of the vanished flesh returns, enough anyway so his trousers won't fit like a circus tent.

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 21—By Mable A. Skinner

The regular monthly business meeting of S.F.W.A. was held April 20. Mrs. Myrtle Bardsley was acting secretary, in the absence of Mrs. Selma Keylich. Plans for the dance, to be held May 8, in Redman's hall, are being made. There will be a three-piece orchestra and refreshments. We would like to see all of our members in attendance and accompanied by friends. Keep the date in mind.

The label card party on April 16 was very successful, and Chairman Grace Young and the members of her committee are to be congratulated upon the large display of union label literature and various articles of wearing apparel. Our S.F.W.A. label committee is one of the most outstanding in the W.I.A. President Daisy Chilson and Secretary C. R. Heinrichs of Oakland were present.

Word was received Sunday that W. E. Merritt, husband of our international president, passed away suddenly on Saturday, April 17. S.F.W.A. extends sincere sympathy to Mrs. Merritt.

Golf News—By Fred N. Leach

Last warning! Sunday, April 25, is the day and date of the tournament. Sharp Park is the place—and tee time is 10:30. Greens and entry fees as usual. Play will be 18 holes medal at handicap for War Stamp awards, and will include also the first round of play for the Association match play cup championship. A guest flight is included and there also will be a hole-in-one contest for brand new golf balls! Of course you'll be there—who'd want to miss it?

OFF THE FAIRWAY—"My! what awful friends Percy Crebassa has!" moaned one of the Sharp Park denizens. Scanting a story, we forced a few questions through said denizen's moans and found out that, on Saturday, Percy introduced Al Cantor to him. Al was hotter than all get-out, and romped home with plenty of loot. On Sunday Percy introduced Jim Otis to the same victim. On the first tee Jim complained of everything from fallen arches, hallux valgus and housemaid's knee to incipient locomotor ataxia—and got 6 up from the poor chump. Then Jim miraculously recovered from all his ills and proceeded to throw pars at the poor guy, who finally reeled into the club house moaning the Irish equivalent of "Oy weh ist mir," and swearing by all the

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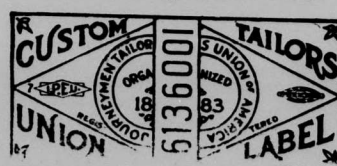
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Celtic gods never to trust Crebassa's introductions again. . . . At the same time poor Vic Lansberry was being taught a lesson by one of the most kind-hearted golfers in the Bay area. Of course Vic had to pay well for his lesson—but "business is business," said the k.h. golfer as he pocketed Vic's lunch money for next week. . . . And Charley White—tsk, tsk! What he said as he took a couple of 8's in a row, where only 4's should bloom! . . . Howard Watson, Jack Tappendorff and guests Frank Farquharson and Kinney were also out at Sharp, practicing up for Sunday. Kinney was out airing his new handicap; Farquharson, who is now a Lieutenant in an army camouflage corps, was having a final round before entering active service. The Lieutenant Camoufleur couldn't quite cover up the broad smile he was wearing—so he must have done all right somewhere. . . . "I'll be out to the tournament Sunday, and want to play an easy mark—say Wayne Dye," said a very military voice on Monday. We turned around, wondering who dared to talk golf during our business hours, and saw Tim Godfrey—Corp. Tim Godfrey of the U.S.A.A.F. Tim has ten days' leave and dropped in to say hello—and he is looking fine. He likes the army life, he says—but of course is glad to get a leave now and then. . . . See where Luke Lansberry goes in the Army next Monday. Wonder how the Q. M. Dept. will like outfitting Luke with a left-handed mess-kit? . . . Ron Cameron is the proud owner of a whole baker's dozen of 1943 model pin-wheels. Someone said he sure must enjoy himself running up and down, watching them spin. He hopes to get a kite and some marbles soon.

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

At a largely attended meeting of San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18, a motion prevailed that the secretary-treasurer cast the ballot for the following uncontested offices: President, Le Roy F. Bennetts; vice-president, E. Karby; secretary-treasurer, Joseph P. Bailey; delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council, Joseph P. Bailey, Harry I. Christie; delegates to Union Label Section, Harry I. Christie, John Kriese; delegates to California Allied Printing Trades Conference, Le Roy F. Bennetts, Joseph P. Bailey; sergeant-at-arms, F. Lavery. For contested offices, the following were elected: Executive committee, D. C. Ross, A. Berliner; auditing committee, H. Hudelson, H. Langton. A "run-off" will be had, at the May union meeting, for a third member of the auditing committee, between F. Lavery, A. Heaphy, and J. Kriese, neither having received a majority vote. . . . The Milwaukee resolution, and the three referendum proposals from Oakland Typographical Union, were indorsed. . . . The San Francisco Guild for Crippled Children was made the usual liberal donation. . . . Interesting communications were read from Arthur Stamps, Eugene ("Babe") Pritchard and Al Sutton, now in military service. . . . The War Manpower Stabilization Plan was endorsed. . . . An interesting report of the proceedings of the California Allied Printing Trades Conference, held at Sacramento, was rendered by Secretary-Treasurer Bailey, proxy for President Bennetts at the conference.

It was announced that Secretary-Treasurer Bailey of No. 18 had been unanimously elected secretary of the California Allied Printing Trades Conference. Bailey is also secretary of the local Allied Printing Trades Council and he carries on the combined duties of the positions ably and efficiently. His reports were well received, as also was the report of President Bennetts upon the duties devolving upon him as outside chairman and president of the union. The president and secretary-treasurer of No. 18, as shown by their interesting and comprehensive reports, are right on the job at all times.

Frank Raubinger, foreman of the *Call-Bulletin*, who has been in poor health and confined at home for several weeks, is now undergoing treatment at St. Luke's hospital for attacks of arthritis and stomach ailment.

Corp. Del Nore, accompanied by his family, was a last week's chapel visitor. He is stationed at Camp Walters, Tex.

George Goldman, of No. 18, now a major in military service at Camp Cook, Calif., was cordially

greeted by members at the April union meeting. Major Goldman (or "George, the Doc," as he is familiarly known by members of the union) was granted the privilege of the floor. His recital of his activities since working at the trade here, 17 years ago, revealed that, among his other accomplishments, he had developed into an accomplished impromptu speaker, and with a refreshing sense of humor.

President Lotz, in his "Typographical Notes" in the *Los Angeles Citizen*, says: "Approval of the commercial shop agreement and wage scale was received from the National War Labor Board this week. The letter of approval was complete, with no change of any provision reached by the union's and the employers' scale committees, and specified that the effective date was to be November 1, 1942, thereby granting retroactive pay. . . . The daily newspapers (Los Angeles) proposed that adjustments comply with the provisions of the 'Little Steel' formula, and there is, therefore, no reason to expect other than complete approval, as in the case of the commercial agreement."

Union Donations to Red Cross

The Red Cross War Fund campaign in San Francisco is in its final week and the volunteer workers have redoubled their efforts to reach the \$1,560,000 goal by tomorrow night.

Among contributions reported from union organizations during the week was \$2900 from Division 192, Street Carmen, whose members are employed by the Market Street Railway. From the Building and Construction Trades Council came the announcement that thirty-five of its affiliated unions had subscribed one-half day's pay per member.

Voters Defeat Railway Purchase

At the election held last Tuesday, when the voters were called upon to pass upon purchase of the Market Street Railway lines by the city, the proposal was rejected by a majority of almost 34,000, the unofficial figure being 87,399 against to 53,441 in favor. The returns showed a majority against the proposition in every assembly district of the city. An aggressive campaign for the purchase was made, and had the backing of the city administration, the daily press, the central labor bodies, and numerous civic organizations, but for the fourth time the voters gave an adverse majority.

SIGN TAMPA SHIPYARDS

Following weeks of negotiation, fifteen American Federation of Labor unions have signed a union shop agreement with McCloskey & Co., Tampa shipyard, which is building concrete cargo ships. The agreement affects 3000 employees of the company at Tampa and Ellenton, and is subject to approval by the U. S. Maritime Commission.

CITY SLICKER

Cowboy: "What kind of a saddle do you want—one with or without a horn?" Dude: "Without a horn, I guess. There doesn't seem to be much traffic on these prairies."

Food for War Workers

(From Labor Production Division, W.P.B.)

Many war plants have installed new cafeterias in the past year and many have extended facilities through the introduction of food wagons, rolling cafeterias or box lunch services. However, there is still need for more factory feeding service to take care of the workers' needs. Meals served to workers in plants or restaurants supplement the individual's ration allowance. Except for relatively few instances, the industrial workers' food needs can thus be assured.

Cafeterias and canteen services in war plants are considered institutional users. They are able to secure rationed and unrationed foods at about the same point rate as homemakers. Where the number of employees using the food service has increased considerably since the registration period, special adjustments may be secured by providing the evidence of need to the regional O.P.A. office, according to an O.P.A. regulation.

Recommend Lunch Specials

"Lunch Specials" are also recommended by the Nutrition in Industry Section as a way to provide better meals at better values for more workers under the wartime food rationing. The provision of Lunch Specials shortens the time spent in cafeteria or canteen lines and helps to meet the labor shortage for food service.

Workers can do their part to make factory feeding operations meet more workers' needs by selecting Lunch Specials when they are offered, and by clearing off cafeteria tables so that they will be ready to accommodate the next shift. Labor shortages for cafeteria service, which necessitates delays in clearing of tables, preparation and service of foods are often given by management as reasons for not being able to install factory food service or to extend them. In a number of mid-western factories, labor management committees have suggested employee aid in clearing of tables, and paper plate and cup service. Appropriate refuse containers have been installed.

Provide Advisory Service

The program of the Nutrition in Industry Section of the National Nutrition Program will be continued and extended under the Nutrition and Food Conservation Branch in the Food Distribution Administration. A technical advisory service is provided under the direction of Dr. Goodhart and regional nutrition representatives to advise management on the most practical type of feeding service.

Requests for the technical advisory service of the Nutrition in Industry Section have come from all parts of the country. In few instances, says Dr. Goodhart, have W.P.B. regulations on the use of strategic material been responsible for lack of factory feeding facilities.

"By always taking out and never putting in, the bottom is soon reached."—*Proverb.*

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The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, April 16, 1943.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by Vice-President Haggerty.

Roll Call of Officers—All present, except President Shelley, who was excused.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Credentials—None.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday, April 16, 1943.) Called to order at 7:30 p. m. The following were found to be qualified as delegates to this Council and your committee recommends that they be seated: American Guild of Variety Artists, Arthur F. Ward. Office Employees No. 21320, Leo Kowski. Theatrical Employees No. B-18, William P. Sutherland.

Communications—Filed: From William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, acknowledging receipt of our letter regarding "Little Steel" formula, and stating he will continue to press for modification. Communications were received from the following in regard to naming a Liberty ship for the late Michael Casey: Admiral E. S. Land and W. C. Peet Jr., secretary U. S. Maritime Commission. Bevins Austin, campaign director, San Francisco War Chest, acknowledging receipt of our check (final payment of Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484). D. V. Nicholson, campaign director, 1943 Red Cross War Fund, acknowledging receipt of our check. Weekly News Letters from the California State Federation of Labor dated April 13 and 20. Financial statement of Labor Council Hall Association for year ending February 28, 1943.

Donations: The following contribution was received for the San Francisco War Chest: Office Employees No. 13188, \$7. The following contributions were re-

ceived for the Red Cross War Fund: Coopers No. 65, \$225; Millinery Workers No. 40, \$238.41; Dental Laboratory Technicians No. 99, \$25; Upholsterers No. 28, voted to give one-half day's pay, which will be forthcoming in near future; Packers and Preserve Workers No. 20989, \$193.60 (their members in the Puritan Preserve Company sent in \$68.42 direct to the Red Cross); Tool and Die Makers No. 1176, \$12.

Bills were read and ordered paid, after being approved by the trustees.

Resolutions: A resolution was submitted by Delegate Fred Kracke of California State Utility Laborers No. 1226, asking that the Council go on record as favoring the adoption of the Post-War Plan suggested by the National Resources Planning Board. Motion, that the resolution be adopted; amendment that the resolution be held over until such time as the Council hears from the American Federation of Labor on that subject; amendment to the amendment that the resolution be referred to the executive committee for consideration; amendment to the amendment carried.

Referred to the Executive Committee: Laundry Workers No. 26, asking permission to place pickets on the Mark Hopkins hotel. Communication from John P. Frey, president of the A.F.L. Metal Trades Department, and copy of his recent radio address, giving his proposal regarding the National Labor Relations Act for the duration of the war. Subcommittee's report in regard to Sterling Furniture Company and the request of Warehousemen No. 860 for strike sanction.

Report of the Executive Committee—(Meeting held Monday evening, April 12, 1943.) In the matter of the resolution from the Los Angeles Central Labor Council regarding joint meetings with the C.I.O. called by various government agencies, your committee considered all the pertinent facts contained in the resolution and recommends that we reiterate our former action supporting the Metal Trades in their controversy with the C.I.O. on the Pacific Coast as set forth in the declaration of policy on the part of this Council as of January 25, 1943, in the letter that was sent advising the affiliated unions to support the Metal Trades unions in their controversy in the Portland shipyards. In the matter of the Lumber Clerks and Coopers, regarding women working in the George Windeler Company, representatives from both unions were present and explained the situation to the com-

mittee; your committee advised both parties to get together and adjust their differences; this matter will be held in committee. In the matter of Electrical Workers No. B-202 requesting that the E. T. Mape Company, 284 Turk street, be placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list, a conference has been arranged, and this matter is held over at the request of the union awaiting the result of said conference. The Council was in receipt of a telegram from Brothers Frey and Stafford of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor regarding a coastwide conference to be held in the city of Portland on Wednesday morning, April 21, 1943; this telegram stated that a vital crisis has developed in the Kaiser case which will affect the entire Pacific Coast and it was suggested in the telegram that the Council send a representative to attend this conference in the city of Portland, Ore.; your committee recommends that Brother George Johns be sent to Portland, representing this Council, to observe what takes place and report back to the Council. Meeting adjourned at 9:30 p. m. The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

Report of the San Francisco Labor Council Representatives re War Manpower Commission Plan Regarding Stabilization of Employment—A general discussion was engaged in by the delegates present. The report of the committee was adopted. A copy of the report will be sent to each affiliated union for consideration and action. (See copy of report and complete text of plan elsewhere in this issue of the LABOR CLARION.)

Congressman John Fogarty of Rhode Island addressed the Council, reciting conditions throughout the eastern part of the country.

Mr. H. R. Hazel, organizer for the Teachers, from the American Federation of Labor, addressed the Council, requesting assistance of the Council in the organization of teachers in the School Department.

Mr. Haakon Lie (pronounced Lee), representative of the labor movement of Norway, addressed the Council reciting conditions imposed upon the Norwegian people by the Nazi government of Germany now in control. The Norwegian people are still maintaining their unions and fighting as best they can against Nazi domination.

Reports of Unions—Brother Toussaint of the Coopers' Union reported that the controversy between the Coopers and Lumber Clerks had been settled.

Receipts, \$1144.01; disbursements, \$2554.54.

Meeting adjourned at 11 p. m.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Western Teamsters' Conference

The annual meeting of the Western Conference of Teamsters will be held in Santa Barbara from June 6 to 11. Eleven western states are included in the conference area and 200 delegates are expected to be in attendance at the coming sessions. Headquarters will be at the Barbara hotel, where the meetings also will be held. Requests for reservations should be sent to Teamsters No. 186, at 703 Anacapa street, Santa Barbara.

LATEST POSSIBLE EASTER DATE

Easter this year comes on the latest possible date, April 25. This occurred last in 1886, and will not occur again until the year 2013. The date of Easter is calculated on the old Jewish calendar, being the first Sunday after the first full moon after the Jewish date for the vernal equinox, March 21. Accordingly, Easter cannot come earlier than March 22, nor later than April 25.

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"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.
Becker Distributing Company.
Bruener, John, Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of Saturday Evening Post, Ladies' Home Journal, Country Gentleman.
Desenfant, A., & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post.
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.).
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Forlderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
Mirsky, B., & Son, wholesale cigars and tobaccos, 468 Third St.
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
Time and Life (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago)
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Val Vita Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.
Woolridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.
All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.
Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.
Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

Manpower Stabilization Plan for San Francisco Area

Referred to in the minutes of the San Francisco Labor Council, appearing on page 10 of this issue, is the voluntary Manpower Stabilization Plan for San Francisco. Following is the report to the called meeting held on April 7, at which the subject was considered by business agents of unions; also given is the text of the plan itself, which was concurred in by the Labor Council last Friday night and favorably recommended to its affiliated unions for their consideration. A copy of the plan has been forwarded to each union.

Report to Meeting

On April 2, 1943, at 3:30 p. m. a meeting was called, by President Shelley, of the representatives of all affiliated unions. Present was Mr. James Blaisdell, area director of the War Manpower Commission, who presented a plan formulated by a representative committee of labor and industry.

After a great deal of discussion and questions, the subject matter was referred to a representative group from the various trade councils affiliated with this Labor Council, who were instructed to meet on Saturday morning, April 3, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of studying the problems involved, and with instructions to report back to the larger group.

Foresee Critical Situation

This committee met on Saturday morning, with President Shelley presiding, and careful attention was given to the problems involved. Present with the committee was Sam Kagel of the National Labor Bureau, who sat in on the preliminary meetings and had a clear picture of the proposed plan. Presented to the committee was the "California Area Number 1 War Manpower Stabilization and Utilization Plan." It was brought out that the Northern California area is increasingly arriving at a most critical situation in view of the demands of both the Selective Service and war manpower. On the present basis that Selective Service is operating, it is estimated that by the end of 1943 a 10 per cent deferment for occupational purposes is all that can possibly be allowed. In view of this critical situation, only two opportunities are open to labor and to industry—either they can accept the designation of this area by the federal government as a critical area, or they can prepare a voluntary plan to take care of the manpower situation without federal government intervention.

Seek to Avoid Restrictions

It was brought out that should the federal government intervene and declare this area a critical area many serious restrictions would be placed both on labor and on industry, which neither side desires unless absolutely essential to the war effort. One such restriction would be the requirement that all hiring and firing be done under the auspices of the United States Employment Service.

It was therefore felt that if some voluntary plan could be prepared whereby we could achieve the same result by the utilization of our present union set-up and industrial relations, that it would be much more beneficial to organized labor as a whole. During the past several months a representative committee of labor and industry has been preparing such a voluntary plan. The American Federation of Labor representatives on this committee were Brothers John F. Shelley, Charles W. Real, John A. O'Connell, Al Wynn and Edward D. Vandeleur. This plan has now been approved, both here and in Washington, and it might be pointed out that in view of the urgency of this situation it is extremely difficult to make further amendments to the plan at this time as such amendments would have to be approved by Washington, D. C.

The plan itself provides that when it goes into effect no person shall be given employment by any employer employing eight (8) or more workers unless such person presents to the employer an official War Manpower Work Clearance Certificate and Referral, of a type which entitles such person to become an employee of the hiring employer. It further provides for the organization in each plant or establishment covered by this plan a local War Manpower Committee, composed of an equal number of representatives of management and labor, who shall have the duty of hearing and determining

requests of employees for the issuance of work clearance.

Many other details are included in the plan (attached hereto) and it is felt that this voluntary plan will provide for proper and complete mobilization and utilization of local labor resources, both men and women, for the winning of the war and it is believed the fundamental rights of our affiliated unions will be protected.

Committee Unanimous

After long consideration and careful study, it was the unanimous opinion of this committee to approve the plan and recommendation that all affiliated trade councils and local unions take similar action. It is further recommended that this action be reported to Mr. James Blaisdell, area director of the War Manpower Commission, with the further statement that it is our feeling that the limitation of the plan to plants employing eight (8) or more workers should be removed from the plan.

It is further recommended that a meeting shall be called on Wednesday morning, April 7, at 10 a. m. to report the action of this committee.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE W. JOHNS, Secretary *pro tem*,
San Francisco Labor Council.

(At the meeting which was held on April 7 the subcommittee which had been named at the previous meeting of business agents made a recommendation that this meeting (of April 7) approve the California Area No. 1 War Manpower Stabilization and Utilization Plan and recommend also that all affiliated trades councils and local unions take similar action. The subcommittee further recommended that this action be reported to Area Director Blaisdell with the statement that it is felt the limitation of the plan to plants employing eight or more workers should be removed from the plan. Following discussion, these recommendations of the subcommittee were adopted by the April 7 meeting of business agents. This action of the business agents was transmitted to the San Francisco Labor Council, together with a copy of the Area No. 1 Stabilization Plan, and was concurred in by the Labor Council last Friday evening. The text of the Stabilization Plan follows):

Text of the Plan

A. Preamble.

The objective of this plan is to provide for proper and complete mobilization and utilization of local labor resources, both men and women, for the winning of the war. The purposes which this plan seeks to accomplish are to: (1) Eliminate wasteful turnover and excessive absenteeism, (2) insure maximum utilization of existing manpower resources, (3) direct the flow of available labor to employers engaged in activities essential to the war, (4) reduce unnecessary migration of labor between industrial areas by encouraging the use of local labor.

B. This program shall be put into effect as follows:

I

War Manpower Work Clearance

1. Now and after the effective date hereof, no person shall be given employment by any employer employing eight (8) or more workers, unless such person presents to the employer an official War Manpower Work Clearance Certificate and Referral of a type which entitles such person to become an employee of the hiring employer.

2. The War Manpower Work Clearance Certificate and Referral (hereinafter referred to as "Work Clear-

ance") shall be of a type and form approved by the Area War Manpower Committee.

3. No Work Clearance shall be issued except by the Area Director, War Manpower Commission, or by his properly authorized representatives.

II

Organization of Local War Manpower Committees

1. There shall be organized in each plant or establishment covered by this plan a Local War Manpower Committee, which shall be given a numerical designation by the Area Director, War Manpower Commission.

2. Each Local War Manpower Committee shall be an official subordinate agency of the Area War Manpower Committee, and shall be responsible for carrying out the policies of the War Manpower Commission as directed by the Area War Manpower Committee and for carrying out the administrative functions set forth below.

3. Each Local War Manpower Committee (hereinafter referred to as "Local Committee") shall be composed of an equal number of representatives of management and labor. In a plant or establishment with fewer than one hundred (100) employees, the Local Committee may consist of two and not more than four members. In a plant or establishment with more than one hundred employees, the Local Committee shall consist of not less than four nor more than six members.

4. The members of a Local Committee shall be appointed by the Area Director of the War Manpower Commission (hereinafter referred to as "Area Director").

5. Nominations for the management members of a Local Committee shall be made in writing to the Area Director by the management of the plant.

6. Nominations for labor members of a Local Committee shall be made in writing to the Area Director by the labor organization, or organizations, which are the recognized collective bargaining agents for the plant or establishment. In those instances where there is no recognized collective bargaining agent, the procedure for selecting employee representation shall be as directed by the Area Director.

III

Duties of Local War Manpower Committee

The duties of each Local Committee shall include:

1. Hearing and determination of requests for the issuance of Work Clearance.

2. Development and carrying out within the plant or establishment of a well implemented and integrated program consistent with the policies of the Area War Manpower Committee (hereinafter referred to as the "Area Committee") designed to bring about the full and proper utilization of labor, elimination of absenteeism, piloting and other conditions which lead to turnover and improper utilization of labor.

IV

Procedure in Connection with War Manpower Work Clearances and Referrals

1. An employee desiring to leave his employment shall give not less than three (3) days' notice to the Local Committee on a form provided by the Committee. (In instances where circumstances necessitate, the Local Committee may authorize shorter notice.) The Local Committee shall allow the employer at least twenty-four (24) hours in which the

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Manpower Stabilization Plan for San Francisco

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employer may attempt to convince the employee to remain at work.

2. If the employee persists in terminating his employment, the Local Committee shall immediately determine whether the employee is entitled to Work Clearance in accordance with the purposes and provisions of this plan. (See Section V, below.)

3. An employer contemplating layoffs shall give not less than three (3) days' written notice to the Local Committee, except in instances where circumstances necessitate, the Local Committee may authorize shorter notice. (See V (2), below.)

4. When a Local Committee finds an employee entitled to clearance, it shall give him written notice of such fact. The individual shall present this written notice to such offices or agencies as may be designated by the Area Director and Receive a Work Clearance. At the time a worker is given a Work Clearance he also will be given a Referral to a war production plant, or other available employment, in accordance with labor requirements.

5. The decision of any Local Committee may be appealed to the Area Committee, which shall establish appropriate procedures for the handling of such appeals.

6. To avoid unnecessary loss of man hours, variations of the above procedure for the issuance of Work Clearances and the referral of workers may be made by the Area Committee.

V

Standards to Be Applied

1. To determine whether the request of an employee to leave his employment shall be approved, the Local Committee shall give consideration to (i) the purposes and policies of the War Manpower program, and (ii) the following circumstances:

a. Competency to perform higher skilled work than present employer is able or willing to provide.

b. Employment at less than full time for a substantial period.

c. Unreasonably great distance between employee's residence and place of employment, taking into account restrictions on use of gasoline and tires, the load of available transportation facilities and the possibility of essential employment at a plant located closer to the employee's residence.

d. Compelling personal reasons.

e. Employment under conditions substantially less favorable than those prevailing in the plant, industry, or community, for the kind of work on which employed.

f. Joint request by employer and employee.

2. In all cases of layoff or discharge, the Local Committee shall approve the issuance of a Work Clearance to each employee laid off or discharged.

Hiring by Railroad Retirement Board

Hiring for all employment covered by the Railroad Retirement Act shall be subject to the provisions of this program and the Railroad Retirement Board shall recruit and make referrals in accordance therewith.

Hiring by Federal Agencies

Hiring by departments and agencies of the Federal Government subject to the rules and regulations of the United States Civil Service Commission shall be only with the approval of the Commission, which shall recruit and make referrals in accordance with the provisions of this program.

VI

General

1. In cases in which workers are covered by collective bargaining agreements which provide for union hiring halls, arrangements shall be made by the Area Committee so that referrals are made in a manner so as to provide for the continued use of and co-operation with such union hiring halls.

2. In no event will a worker be denied a Work Clearance Certificate and Referral when properly certified by a Local Committee.

VII

Reports

At regular intervals, to be designated by the Area Committee, each employer shall forward to the Area Director a report showing the name, address, social security number of each employee hired, and of each

employee whose services have been terminated during the preceding interval. A copy of such report shall be made available, upon request, to the Local Committee.

VIII

No Modification of Union Agreements

Nothing in this plan shall alter the provisions of existing collective bargaining agreements.

IX

Effective Date

This plan shall be effective on a date to be determined and announced by the Area Committee. This plan is not all-inclusive and may be added to from time to time.

'Essential Activities' Listed Under Job-Freezing Order

Since the issuance of the recent "job freeze" order by the War Manpower Commission, knowledge of what constitutes the thirty-five "essential activities" involved is extremely important. Following is the list of "activities" so designated by the War Manpower Commission:

Production of Aircraft and parts.
Production of Ships, Boats and parts.
Production of Ordnance and Accessories.
Production of Ammunition.
Agriculture and Fishing.
Processing of Food.
Forestry, Logging and Lumbering.
Construction.
Coal Mining.
Metal Mining.
Non-metallic Mining and Processing and Quarrying.
Smelting, Refining and Rolling of Metals.
Production of Metal Shapes and Forgings.
Finishing of Metal Products.
Production of Industrial and Agricultural Equipment.
Production of Machinery.
Production of Chemicals and Allied Products and Essential Derivatives thereof.

Production of Rubber Products.
Production of Leather Products.
Production of Textiles.
Production of Apparel.
Production of Stone, Clay and Glass Products.
Production of Petroleum, Natural Gas, and Petroleum and Coal Products.
Production of Finished Lumber Products.
Production of Transportation Equipment.
Transportation Services.
Production of Materials for Packing and Shipping Products.
Production of Communication Equipment.
Communication Services.
Heating, Power, Water Supply, and Illuminating Services.
Repair Services.
Health and Welfare Services.
Educational Services.
Governmental Services.
Technical, Scientific and Management Services.

It is important to emphasize that when this list was issued Chairman McNutt pointed out that the failure to include a specific activity in the list of essential activities does not mean that the non-deferable occupations and activities policy is applied to such an activity, and that many occupations occurring in activities not included in the list of essential activities involve skills which are extremely important to the war program.

The Loring Club of singers, in San Francisco, is one of the oldest musical organizations in the United States, having been founded in 1876.

Notice of Wage Hearings By Welfare Commission

The Industrial Welfare Commission of California announces wage board hearings for two industries next month.

The hearings pertain to wages, hours and working conditions of women and minors in the amusement and recreation industry and in the transportation industry. They will be held at the State building in Los Angeles—for the first-mentioned industry on May 6, and for the latter on May 8.

In the amusement and recreation industry are included, for the purposes of the hearing, all business enterprises furnishing entertainment to the public—theaters, cafes, night clubs, dance halls, bowling alleys, skating rinks, race tracks and other similar activities.

In the transportation industry are included railroads, pullman and express services, street cars, bus, taxi and jitney services, air carriers and water-borne carriers employing women and minors.

Union organizations and individuals connected with the industries mentioned should obtain a complete copy of the Welfare Commission's notice of the hearings, to be had at 515 Van Ness avenue, San Francisco. Also at that address is available the material which is to be considered at the wage hearings. Perusal of the notice will also reveal the employees in the industries who will not be affected by the result of the hearings, due to their being covered by previous orders of the commission. Testimony or briefs may be placed before the wage board by any directly interested organization or individual.

PROPOSE I.T.U. REFERENDUM

The Typographical Union of Newark, N. J., has sponsored a proposal setting in motion the necessary procedure to place before the membership of the International Typographical Union the subject of re-affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. If the Newark proposal receives the indorsement of 150 of the 900 local unions it will then be submitted to a referendum vote of the entire membership of the I.T.U. Five other proposals, these pertaining to dues and other internal affairs of the printers, also are in the same preliminary process of seeking indorsements for submission to the referendum.

"He is not only idle who does nothing, but he is idle who might be better employed."—Socrates.

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